

The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

Another Picture.

Mr. Holden charges his opponent with being a destructive. And lo! it is proved on him that he has boasted of his destructiveness when he proclaimed that he "could kill." That he has destroyed every party which took him to its confidence; and what is pleasant and agreeable to all true Confederates, that he is now destroying the intolerant and proscriptive Conservative party which engaged him in its nuptial.

He charges upon Gov. Vance, that he allows the system that Mr. Holden calls "stallionism." And lo! it is proved upon him that he is a stallion, as far as a buck. That while the "poor women and ragged children have not a bite of bread," he goes to the commissary, as State Printer, (a shade office) and buys molasses "at very low Government price," and takes this molasses away from the dear little children, and feeds his machine, sipping it all over. And there, standing up to the rack, filled with molasses, he bites and kicks at every other animal—horse, mule or ass—who belongs to the same family, and has a stallion.

He charges Gov. Vance with having "blockade luxuries." And lo! it is proved on him, that he helped himself at the Governor's house to some of the blockade brandy, and found it "very good" for startled nerves. And it is charged that he has brought his paper through the blockade on the Advance, and never "settled his account" for freight.

And the reason why he opposes Gov. Vance, is suspected to be, that the latter tried to make him "settle his accounts."

He charges Gov. Vance with buying Col. McKee, not paying him 5 per cent. commission on the negotiation for the State, which he says is \$11,000, which he thinks unreasonable. And lo! it is proved with greater force, that George N. Sanders has bought him, by a promise to divide the profits of his damages; for which consideration, Mr. Holden has recognized the claim of Sanders, and bound himself to pay it when he is Governor. And these damages are laid at near a million of dollars in gold!!! And Mr. Holden is to become a millionaire and a well-to-do, by the "odor of naval stores."

He charges that Gov. Vance is an enemy of the people of their wives and children, and especially of the soldiers. And lo! it is proved that Gov. Vance, by his own foresight, prudence, and skill, has furnished the soldiers' families with food and clothing, and their families and children with provisions, and their wives with cotton cards and spun cotton, and all of them with remunerating labor; while not a stiver of benevolence, charity or assistance has ever been proved for Mr. Holden, except that he gave one soldier \$15 to buy him a breakfast; and this was published by the indefatigable "John" the next morning. And this gift, it is said, was in old currency, at 33 1/3 per cent. discount, while the breakfast was at 33 1/3 per cent. advance.

Thus, he is proved to be a *Stallion*—a *Blockade Runner*—an *Original Secessionist*—a *Sucker* out of the army by a shade office, and a man with "large eyes fixed on the Treasury," which eyes look through the magnifying spectacles of George N. Sanders; between which is a nose always regaled with "the odor of Naval Stores."

HOW TO VOTE.

Mr. Holden quotes the law, that men may vote if they choose "a rolled up ticket." It is true, as Mr. Holden says to his followers, "A man has a right, carefully secured to him by the law, to hand in a rolled up or folded ticket." If any man is afraid or ashamed to vote openly, before his neighbors, he may vote under the sly, by rolling of it up.

But this election has a consequence such as no other election will probably ever have in North Carolina; for we think after this election is over, when the people pronounce judgment, and the courts shall have pronounced judgment, that probably there will never be a recurrence of a state of things so disgraceful to our State, as that which has existed in this political contest. We said this election has a consequence. It will be historic. The records of it will be made up, and go down to posterity fixing the status of men who take part in it. It is therefore all important, in the army and here at home, for all loyal men to vote on an open ticket. Let it be the pride and boast of every true soldier and faithful citizen to spread out his vote—with nothing "rolled" or hidden about it—that all his neighbors may know that he was right. It will avail many a man against whom the suspicions of society have been aroused, to be able hereafter to leave with his children the proof, that in the contest in North Carolina he voted against the ticket which the secret Tory society supported. For he asserts, that whenever there be found a member of this organization, then will be found a Holden voter, so long as he remains in it. Let all good men on election day show their hands.

Smith O'Brien, a distinguished Irish leader, and an able and zealous advocate of the Confederacy, is reported dead.

The Goldsboro' State Journal says Lieut. Colonel Nethercutt is not dead, as has been reported. He was not much injured even.

"Can it be so?"

We borrow the above from the title of an article which appeared in the *Conservative* of the 8th instant. That article stated a rumor on the streets, which was in substance, that Mr. W. R. Richardson, one of the candidates of the secessionist in Wake county, had said in the presence of W. F. Askew, James D. Pullen and H. L. Evans, (since dead,) that he, Mr. Richardson, thought the negroes ought to vote and enjoy the privileges of white men; that the negroes ought to be set free; that he would set his free, if the laws of North Carolina would permit him to do so; that this was their home, and they ought to remain here.

To this statement and enquiry, Mr. Richardson has made no reply. The *Standard* and the *Progress* have defended him; but the accusation remains unanswered, and not denied, and must therefore be taken as an admitted fact. In this legislative contest we have no part in this county. We, the senior Editor, shall not vote for any of the candidates, for the reason that we do not consider this our permanent residence.

While we have a great respect for Mr. Fowle as a gentleman of honor and truth, we have no affiliation with him politically; and so far as party is concerned, he is capable of doing us more harm than Mr. Alfred or Mr. Culvin Rogers. Besides, we have heard that if the Holders could have got him to run, they would have been glad to have him. But he did not stand still and erect enough for Messrs. Holden and Pennington, and Mr. Richardson was preferred, who, being Captain of the Home Guard, by Governor Vance's commission, it was presumed could stand "STRAIT."

Mr. Simon H. Rogers, in the Senate, is a personal friend, but every one knows that he has always been opposed to us in politics; and since Mr. Holden went over to his side, we have not seen that he has relaxed his vigor.

So that in Wake county we are free from the controversies, except so far as any of the candidates draw forth our strictures by the utterance of bad sentiments. This is the case with Mr. Richardson. If these sentiments be his, he is no fit candidate to appear before North Carolinians. Let us analyse them:

1st, That the laws of emancipation in North Carolina should be altered. Heretofore, the emancipated negro was required to be sent out of the State. Mr. Richardson would free him and let him remain here. He would institute here in our midst, negro competitors for the poor white man in every department of trade, mechanics and labor—so that when the day laborer goes out to earn his wages, he would find free negroes competing with him at lower prices. He would make their home here in our midst, in subversion of those wholesome laws which the wisest men in the State passed and have abided by, and which Mr. Holden has a thousand times defended; for if there be any legislation well settled, it is that which inhibits the policy of emancipation, and allows it only on the condition of the removal of the emancipated negro.

But Mr. Richardson goes further. He would allow them to vote! This right of suffrage was deliberately cut off in 1835, by a Convention of the State after mature discussion. Its evils were seen—its injurious tendency was felt, and by none was more felt than by the poor and laboring white men, who could not bear the thought of having emancipated and free negroes brought to equality with them, and made as good as they were, by being allowed to kill their votes. Mr. Richardson would change the constitution and renew this right—not only free negroes, but emancipated slaves!

Does Mr. Richardson think he would get the votes of his fifteen or twenty negroes by restoring this privilege? We tell him nay. Negroes are not as grateful as white men; and when Mr. Richardson sees white men whom Gov. Vance has favored—whom he has commissioned—whose connections he has honored with places of trust, show the ingratitude of opposing and denouncing their benefactor, how can he expect, as high as his estimate of the nigger may be, that he would show more gratitude?

But there is another phrase in this undenied statement: "That they ought to enjoy the privileges of white men." Is it meant here to say, that the negro shall be put on equality with the people of North Carolina? To go to the white man's house—to sit at his table—sleep in his bed—look arms with him on the street? We will not go further for the present.

But we wish to know, and know emphatically. The people have a right to know if Mr. W. R. Richardson holds such opinions, and has given utterance to them. And we shall wait a reasonable time for his response.

A Palace for the Poor.

It is currently reported in the county, that Mr. Holden is building a splendid edifice for the benefit of poor orphan children. We have not seen the foundation stone, but we expect it will be laid on an elevated, or on some lofty place.

And these will be the children that will live in a "castle in the air." Built as it will be out of the funds derived by the sale of the Life and Times; and the profits derived from the bargain with George N. Sanders, the little boys and girls will have a delicious atmosphere, fragrant with "the odor of naval stores."

Another rumor is, that he is preparing a vault at his own expense, in which to bury the poor children under 13, whom "Jeff. Davis, the despot has ordered to be killed." It is not improbable that this event happens that he will bury himself alive, in order to be near the objects of his regard.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 11th instant. Later from Europe.

THE ALABAMA SUNK BY THE KEARSAGE—RE-
CAP OF CAPT. SEMMES—FULL ACCOUNTS OF
THE FIGHT.

European dates as late as the 25th of June, are received. The most important intelligence in them, to readers on this side of the Atlantic, is the sinking of the C. S. steam corvette Alabama by the Federal gunboat Kearsage, in Cherbourg bay, on Sunday, the 19th ult. The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday, the 11th of June, from Cape Town, with thirty prisoners, the crews of two merchant vessels, which she had captured and destroyed on the passage, and which she landed immediately upon arriving. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, it appears that the Captain of the Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the Yankee boat. At the same time the Deerhound, a steam pleasure yacht, owned by John Lancaster, an English gentleman, steamed out with Mr. L. and his family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnishes the London Times with the following:

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSAGE.

To the Editor of the London Times:
Herewith I send you a copy of my log respecting the engagement between the Confederate steamer Alabama and the Federal steamer Kearsage.

Sunday, June 19th, 9 a. m.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. At 10:30—observed the Alabama steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer Kearsage. 11:30—the Alabama commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The Kearsage immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the maneuvering both vessels made several complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile.

At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land distant about nine miles. At half-past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sank. We then lowered our two boats, and with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Capt. Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 p. m. we steered for Southampton.

I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, etc., was as follows, viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt. Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors.

JOHN LANCASTER.
Steam Yacht Deerhound, off Cowes, June 19.
Mr. Mason, the representative of the Confederate Government at London, has sent a copy of Captain Semmes' official report to the London Times. Capt. Semmes says that in an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. Captain Semmes says:

I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our capture. Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deerhound, together with forty others.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS CONCERNING THE FIGHT—GALLANTRY OF THE ALABAMA'S CREW—HOW CAPTAIN SEMMES WAS CAPTURED—THE SINKING DOWN OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAG, ETC.

The English and French newspapers have various and lengthy accounts of the fight. From the London Times' Southampton correspondent we take the following:

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails; but it was soon reported to Capt. Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking.

With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down.

When her crew was completely under water, Capt. Semmes gave orders for his men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Capt. Semmes and his First Lieutenant, Mr. J. M. Kell, are staying at Kelwain Hotel in Queen's terrace, where the gallant commander is under the care of Dr. Ware, medical gentleman of this town; his right hand being slightly splintered by a shot.

When the men came on board the Deerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight; and one of the men, with a sailor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his captain, who was then lying in Mr. Lancaster's cabin in a very exhausted condition, as he had been entrained by Capt. Semmes with the ship's papers, and to no one else would he give them up. The men were all very anxious about their captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first rate fellows, and act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsage's eleven inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion, women ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both ships fired into each other's hull, and

the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the mainmast into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily platted with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for action. Great luck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

As far as is known, not a relic of the Alabama is in possession of her successful rival. When she was sinking Capt. Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama's boats and sunk her for the same reason.

Before leaving the Deerhound, Captain Semmes presented to Mr. Lancaster's son one of his officer's swords and a pistol, in remembrance of the occurrence, and the kind treatment he and his men had received on board the yacht.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent, Captain Bullock and the Rev. Mr. Tremlett, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon from London, and proceeded to Kelway's Hotel to meet Capt. Semmes.

The shell that did the mischief to the Alabama struck her just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediately putting out her fires.

When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on.

One of the men in the boat cried out "That's Semmes," and the drowning man called out, "I am the Captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer."

Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said: "For God's sake, don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht."

Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once sent below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

SEMME'S SPEECH TO HIS CREW.
(Paris (June 21) Correspondence London Post.)

As Captain Semmes is in England, you will get better accounts of the combat than reach this office. A French correspondent, however, addressing them, exclaimed: "We must conquer or die!" To which the crew replied (I give the words in French): "Hurrah pour le Sud! Vive la loi! Vive son armée! Vive la France! la nation genereuse qui seule parquie d'une maniere impartiale la neutralite!"

SCENE AT THE HAULING DOWN OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

(From the London Star (special report, June 21).)

Captain Semmes directed the First Lieutenant, Mr. Kell, to go below and report the state of the ship. That officer soon returned, saying she was in a sinking state, and the Captain decided on striking his flag. The flag had been already three times shot away, but replaced. A large number of the crew rushed aft, conjuring the Captain not to strike, and expressing their readiness to sink in her and die with honor; and one of the seamen, named Smith, outlast in hand, stood by the flag and declared he would not allow it to be lowered. The Captain leveled his revolver, and insisted on its being hauled down, which was done, and a white flag hoisted.

Meantime the whale boat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kearsage. When the boats were full a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Liewellyn, son of the rector of a parish in Wiltshire. See, he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you." "I will not perit the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE ALABAMA TO THE KEARSAGE.

When Mr. Fulham reached the Kearsage he had his sword by his side, and let it fall into the water, lest he should have to surrender it. He went on board the Kearsage, and was asked by Captain Winslow if he had come to surrender the ship. He said he had, no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The Kearsage then ceased firing and lowered her boats, while Mr. Fulham returned towards the Alabama, which sank ere he could reach her, and after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the Deerhound, where he found Captain Semmes, twelve other officers, and about twenty-eight men.

HEROISM OF SOME OF THE CONFEDERATE CREW.
Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the Alabama during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording. Mr. Ginnley, the Captain's coxswain, was struck by a shot which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun.

An 11 inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard to explode by two men, named Townsend and Marr, the latter of whom is already known to the Alabama men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard.

A man named Searno was loading a gun, when a shot struck the ramrod and broke it in two. He looked up and abused them for not waiting to have the shot properly in for them.

One man was sent forward to clear the jib boom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound, which was mortal, notwithstanding which he completed

the work and returned to the deck, when another shot cut him in two.

Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(From the Paris Moniteur, June 21.)

The Confederate steamer Alabama, carrying out the design it had announced several days before hand, left Cherbourg Roads yesterday at 10 A. M., and advanced against the Federal corvette Kearsage, which hovered in the offing at a distance of about fifteen miles. The iron clad frigate Couronne left her moorings simultaneously with the Alabama, accompanied her five miles, in order to prevent hostilities from taking place in French waters. The action commenced at 11 o'clock, far beyond that limit. The firing was gallantly kept up on both sides for two hours, after which the Alabama was compelled by the severe injuries she had sustained to make for Cherbourg.

The Kearsage immediately gave chase, but a few moments later the Alabama sank. It was then one o'clock. The Kearsage saved seventy-two of the crew and returned to Cherbourg, where she anchored in the course of the afternoon. The Confederate and three Federal wounded were landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the Alabama's crew were brought back to Cherbourg by a pilot boat. The steam tug Var was sent from Cherbourg on the 20th inst. to afford assistance to the Alabama as soon as she appeared to be in danger, but only arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

ATANKER HOWL ABOUT THE ALABAMA—ANOTHER VESSEL FOR SEMMES.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, speaking of the sinking of the Alabama says:

The sinking of the Alabama on Sunday morning has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt. Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he "is the guest of England." And before he had been on shore forty-eight hours arrangements were made for furnishing him another ship, more swift and powerful than the ill fated craft that has just met such a righteous retribution in Cherbourg bay. A gentleman told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames. And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

There is a malignant spite in this English metropolitan, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out an arm a hundred Alabamas utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were captured. The French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disbanded. Trust in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaner rallied out—to meet more than his match.

If Capt. Wilkes exceeded his duty in taking Mason and Siddell from the Trent, then Capt. Winslow is somewhat to blame in allowing Semmes to escape. But some of his apologists may reply that he inquired after Capt. Semmes of the first boat load of wounded and prisoners that came on board, and was told that he was drowned.

In a few days a new Alabama, and part of a new and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt sea foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels "yet remains under the stripes and stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety-nine hundred of Englishmen.

Four Americans sailors who were captured by the Alabama on one of the last ships that she burned, have lately landed in England. They describe the Alabama as a "perfect hell on earth." They say there was not a particle of discipline on board; that they considered their lives in jeopardy every hour, and that they did not believe Semmes himself felt any personal security against his lawless myrmidons.

We see by the *Progress* and *Standard*, that Mr. S. F. Phillips, the Auditor, has resigned his office. If the State has lost his services in this branch of the Government, he is not unwilling to serve them in another, seeing that he is a candidate for the House of Commons in Orange.

We are not prepared to say how Mr. Holden would vote if he were in Orange, but if we were there and could find some one less of a favorite of Mr. Holden than Mr. Phillips appears to be, we should vote for him. We hope the Confederates of Orange will try their hand. We see nothing that the Confederate party has to gain by the election of politicians after Mr. Phillips' pattern—while we should like, in the cases of many robust gentlemen who have had easy positions all through this war, to see them "audit and settle the accounts" of some of our Yankee enemies; satisfied as we are that such services would be well rendered by them.

N. B.—We hope Mr. Phillips will be closely catichised as to who he intends voting for Governor—whether Vance or Holden.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., has been declared to the Stockholders in the N. C. R. K. Company the time of payment will be announced by the President and due notice given to the Stockholders through the public press.

GOLD FIVE FOR ONE.—A gentleman direct from Alexandria (says the Richmond Dispatch) reports that gold was selling at five for one in that place, and at the same price in Washington.

It appears that the force now operating against Charleston is composed of all the available force on the south Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy for several days, and still continues so.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TURKISH, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 13.—A portion of Fitz Lee's command engaged in a skirmish with part of Gregg's cavalry division near Lee's mill fourteen miles below here, late yesterday evening, driving them back and capturing thirty-three, including two commissioned officers. Considerable cannonading on our right this evening. Grant is evidently sending more troops to Washington.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, July 12.—No change in the position of affairs for the last three days. The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. Some firing between sharpshooters with occasional artillery from the enemy, without damage to us. A small force is reported this side of the river, about eight miles from the Railroad bridge. They keep very close to the fort. Gov. Brown arrived here last evening, bringing forward everything to the defence of Atlanta. His proclamation calling out every one between 16 and 60 to report to Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

ATLANTA, July 13.—The enemy are massing on our right near Roswell. A portion of the Yankee army is on the south side of the Chattahoochee, between the river and the Railroad bridge. Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge. Every thing quiet below.

Northern News.

We received yesterday a long string of dispatches, but most of the news they contained was published in our paper yesterday, and will be found in our news columns to day, taken from Richmond and Petersburg papers. We subjoin a few items not contained in the accounts above referred to:

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the 8th, says: The Yankee hospitals in City Point have been cleared of the sick and wounded; most members of the sanitary committee are on their way home.

A special dispatch from Washington, says Grant will soon startle the country with another brilliant movement. Baldy Smith has gone North on sick leave. It is rumored that Siegel has been removed from command. Gen. E. Lee's personal property all to be sold at Washington on the 19th. Lincoln has appointed the 4th of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

In the case of Gen. Dix, (who had been arrested by order of Gov. Seymour for his suspension of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*) Gov. S. has instructed the District Attorney to enforce the laws of the State. In expectation of the order of the President to Dix, to disobey the process of the court Gov. Seymour has ordered the military police to seize Dix, to be increased seventy-five thousand men. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* asks: "What will be the issue? Will Gov. S. order out his militia to execute the process, and arrest Dix, or will the latter resist the power of the United States?"

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 12.—The dates to the 9th received. The rebel invasion. The 12th, or is the profoundest and most formidable strategic military movement of modern times. The Herald also says the movement of Southern forces across the Potomac, the all policies to two parts: the public enemy on the one hand, and the governments on the other—and of course every body will support the government.

Hunter has arrived at Hancock. The Herald says it is generally supposed we will soon have great battles in Virginia and Georgia, and the rebellion will culminate in defeat or victory before the November election.

Gold two hundred and seventy-six.

Still Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Washington Chronicle of the 10th contains the following:

Washington, July 10th, 1 a. m.—Major Gen. Dix has an official report from Maj. Gen. Wallace, just received, which states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m.; that our forces were at length overpowered by superior forces of the rebels, and were compelled to retire in disorder. The reports states that Col. Seward of the Ky. artillery, was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least 20,000 strong, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner. That our troops behaved well, but suffered severely. He is retreating to Baltimore. To Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War.

Press dispatches from Baltimore represent the excitement intense and the increase of the army allowed to leave the city. Frederick has been evacuated by the Yankees and occupied, the papers say, by Br. kirnidges and twelve thousand men. The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation in Baltimore on the night of the 9th, saying danger was imminent, and every loyal man must prepare to meet the rebel force now approaching the city. The Mayor of Baltimore endorsed this. Siddell had another interview with Napoleon on the 26th. Another plot against Napoleon had been discovered. No gold quotations given.

Latest from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Washington Chronicle of the 11th contains over three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the invasion: all press dispatches, nothing official, save a dispatch from Wallace to Seward, saying that Seward is not captured. The following is believed to be all of interest, in the press dispatches: Ten thousand men armed and marching to different fortifications in Baltimore. At six a. m. on the 10th, the rebel, Gen. the Northern Central railway, fifteen miles from Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway greatly damaged; most of the rolling stock sent to Philadelphia. Dispatches say some encouraging features are known, not prudent to publish.

The Ashland Iron works, fourteen miles from Baltimore, was destroyed. Dispatches up to 8 p. m. say that the rebel cavalry were all over Baltimore county, but it is not feared that they will enter the city.

Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command is reported to have captured Martinsburg with numerous stores and a number of prisoners. Telegrams from Harrisburg say the rebel force numbers forty thousand.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed to the mayor of Philadelphia that the people were not responding freely, and says the authorities at Washington to-day authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which yesterday they refused peremptorily to do. The Yankees say the rebels are a procession, and were one thousand, and that the rebels levied contributions of twenty thousand dollars on Middleton.

Dispatch from Baltimore, 7 o'clock, says the enemy are on the horse road, seven miles from the city.

Fifteen hundred rebel cavalry have gone to burn the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad to burn the bridge over Susquehanna river. At last accounts the bridge was not burnt. It is reported the rebels have struck the Baltimore and Washington Railroad at Laurel Factory, but the Washington Chronicle says it is not believed. Cause telegraphic communication is kept up with Baltimore. The firing heard at Harper's Ferry on the 10th is unexplained. The Chronicle says Gen. Brown is getting in the rebel's rear. The rebels burnt many buildings public and private in Hagerstown.

A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Baltimore, says the opinion is prevalent that the real movement is against Washington. The rebels were at Rockville, Maryland, sixteen miles southwest of Washington, on Sunday evening